

Mapline

*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

Number 44 December 1986

Dalia Varanka, *Editor*

A Memento Mori or Vanitas Emblem on an Estate Map of 1612



1a
William Gier's map of Ticehurst and Etchingam, 1612.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: David Buisseret

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December. Annual Subscription: \$6.00. Back issues (as available) \$2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the Editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610. ISSN 0196-0881



1b
Detail of Gier's map.

Edward Lynam once observed that it was the Flemish engravers who as Protestant refugees in England by and large determined the style of the county maps of Saxton's atlas. The symbols, lettering, and ornament of that style became a model for draftsmen and engravers from 1580 onwards, setting a standard even for manuscript estate maps. But the Netherlandish influence was not restricted to style alone. On occasion, Flemish and Dutch engravers made a direct contribution to map content. Estate maps in particular prove to be a fruitful ground on which to test this allegation.

A case in point is an impressive detail on a manuscript map of Ticehurst and Etchingham, 1612, in the East Sussex Record Office: "The Ground plott of a house and Lande of Mr. Anthonie Apslies Esquier called Wardes brooke with diuers other Farmes of his thereunto adi-oneing. . . Perfomed by William Gier." 17.6 in. to 1 m. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 39$. (fig. 1). The catalog entry for the detail reads: "Another [cartouche] is surmounted by a female leaning on a skull and pointing towards a flaming urn and a winged hour-glass." A more precise description would read "child" or "putto" instead of "female," and replace "pointing" with "blowing bubbles."

William Gier's source for his composition is quite possibly an engraving made in 1594 by Hendrik Goltzius of Haarlem (fig. 2). While it is difficult to estimate the circulation of prints, there is ample evidence that Goltzius's work was known and available in contemporary

England. Nicholas Hilliard and his pupil Isaac Oliver both used Goltzius's engravings as sources for their miniatures. Hilliard in his so-called *Treaties on the Art of Limning* compared him with Albrecht Dürer and Lucas van Leyden. Robert Burton in his *Anatomy* suggested viewing Goltzius's "cuts" as a cure for melancholy. In the *Compleat Gentleman* Henry Peacham advised, "For a bold touch, varietie of posture, curious and true shadow: imitate Golzius, his printes commonly to be had in Popes head alley."

The specific iconographic background of the Goltzius engraving was outlined in detail by H. W. Janson. Briefly stated, the motif derives from an Italian medal of 1458 by Giovanni Boldù (fig. 3). Its meaning is that the passage from life (the youth) to death (the skull) is overcome by the resurrection of the soul (the putto). In the North the motif developed as a symbol of vanity, the prototype including a putto reclining on a skull, an hour-glass, a withered and a living tree, an inscription and possibly a flower. Goltzius's engraving is considered to be a synthesis of this Northern type with certain elements borrowed from a fresh reinterpretation of the Boldù design by Cartari via Appianus. Goltzius himself is credited with introducing the bubble-blowing motif to the putto-with-skull combination. His engraving includes a motto and outside of the frame an inscription which complements and reinforces the meaning of the visual image.



2
Hendrik Goltzius, engraving, 1594. 193 × 153mm.



3
Giovanni Boldù, reverse of medal, 1458. Diameter 85 mm.

The motto asks *Qui evadet?* (“Who will be spared?”) and the inscription reads:

“(The fresh and silvery flower,
fragrant with the breath of spring,
Withers at once, its beauty perishes;
So the life of man, already ebbing in the newly born,
Vanishes like a bubble or like fleeting smoke.)”

Gier’s design, in the spirit of its sources, is both a “memento mori” and its corollary a “vanitas” emblem. It is a warning for us to be prepared for death and its inevitability. It is also a statement on the emptiness of life. The death’s head, the skull with the putto, and the hour-glass are among the most common “memento mori” objects; flowers, the smoking urn, and bubble-blowing are easily recognized symbols for the transience and brevity of life.

Gier made several important changes to Goltzius’s engraving. Perhaps due to technical problems, he moved the smoking urn from the distant right to the left foreground, enlarging it and thereby emphasizing its meaning. He made the putto gaze directly at the viewer, infusing it with considerable communicative power. Also Gier expanded the design visually and symbolically by the addition of yet another “memento mori” object, a winged hour-glass. Both wings and hour-glasses are associated with time, the hour-glass making its earliest appearance in illustrations for Petrarch’s *Trionfi*. Subsequently, these characteristics were borrowed for representation of death. In sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Northern engravings the hour-glass as an attribute of time and death is frequent, but a winged hour-glass is not. Gier’s source remains somewhat obscure. Interestingly enough on an earlier version of the 1612 map, ca. 1610, “almost certainly by William Gier,” he included an hour-glass and a skull within an elaborate design with scale and dividers. Possibly he became familiar with the Goltzius’s print after 1610.

Gier supplied an inscription, though not a motto, which supplements the meaning of his composition. The theme of “memento mori” and “vanitas” is repeated with the added touch of cynicism: “Vita quid est hominis; flor, umbrag’ fumes arista, illa matis longa est, illa bonis brevis est.” (“What is the life of man? A flower, a shadow, a wisp of smoke. It is long for the wicked; it is short for the good.”) We need not question that Gier’s sources are essentially Biblical. One may cite Isa. 40:6, “All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field;” Psalm 102:3 “For my days are consumed like smoke and my bones are burned as an hearth;” and Eccles. 7:15 “There is just man that perishes in his righteousness, and there is a wicked man that prolongeth his life in his wickedness.” On a mid-seventeenth century anonymous French painting “La Vanité” Goltzius print appears, not surprisingly with a direct quotation from Psalm 103:15–16. “As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more.”

Sources

Perhaps the best clue to an interpretation of Gier's meaning within the map context is the position of his design on the map. Placed on a cartouche with the title "The Vewe of the House, Orchard and Gardens towards the North," it rests against a handsome, detailed inset of a bird's-eye-view of Wardbrook, the manor house. If we recall that Gier described his map as "The Ground plott of a house and Land..." we may consider the inset the epitome of the complete map as a record of ownership. It is quite obvious that conceptually the composition includes this inset. Gier is conveying a double meaning, if not a contradictory one. He is presenting the observer with a highly attractive illusion of reality in the form of a manor house and its gardens, the pride and joy of his patron, while at the same time, paradoxically, he is drawing attention to the transience and futility of earthly possessions. Held in balance, both meanings appear to be equally valid. Such juxtapositions were to become the common expression of Dutch "Vanitas" paintings in the next quarter century. Thus, it may even be claimed that within the modest form of an estate map Gier created an early English "Vanitas" painting.

In his use of the concepts of "memento mori" and "vanitas" Gier was expressing a pervasive aspect of current thought. For example, in one available Netherlandish emblem book, which was then at the height of its popularity, more than ten percent of the emblems concern mortality and time. Roy Strong considers "memento mori" the most obsessive theme of Tudor painting. We know that map engravers Remegius Hogenberg and de Bry were among the practitioners. Strong also finds the theme one of the few subjects congenial to Elizabethan collectors. A. L. Rowse asks, in reference to a motet of Tallis, a Mass of Byrd, a madrigal or an air of Dowland, "Is it that in their music we hear more than in anything else, their sense of the transitoriness of time?" "No period has been so obsessed with the depth and width, the horror and sublimity of the concept of time as the Baroque," observes Erwin Panofsky, citing Shakespeare. The crucial point for those working in the history of cartography is to recognize that early estate maps may be representative of characteristic ideas of their period. Their secrets can be revealed through a close examination of their decorative detail. Netherlandish graphic arts made contributions to their ideological content.

Hilda Marchant

Chicago Municipal Reference Library

Edward Lynam, *British Maps and Mapmakers* (London, 1944). *The Mapmaker's Art* (London, 1953). F. W. Steer, ed., *A Catalogue of Sussex Estate and Tithe Award Maps*, Sussex Record Society, Vol. 61 (Chichester, 1962). Roy Strong, *The English Renaissance Miniature* (New York, 1983). *The English Icon: Elizabethan and Jacobean Portraiture* (London, 1969). Nicholas Hilliard, *Nicholas Hilliard's Art of Limning* (Boston, 1983). H. W. Janson, "The Putto with the Death's Head," *Art Bulletin* 19 (1937). Erwin Panofsky, *Studies in Iconology* (1939; Icon ed., New York, 1972). Paris. Musée de l'Orangerie, *Les Peintres de la réalité en France au XVIIe siècle* (Paris, 1934). Gabriel Rollenhagen, *Nucleus Emblematum Selectissimorum* (Utrecht, 1611? and 1613). A. L. Rowse, *The England of Elizabeth: the Structure of Society* (1950; reprint ed., Madison, 1978)



JOINT MEETING OF THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY AND OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DISCOVERIES

The Society for the History of Discoveries met this year at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island, between October 16th and 19th. This was, for the first time, a joint meeting with the Hakluyt Society, based in London. The two societies are complementary in that their members have the same interests, but whereas the Society for the History of Discoveries has annual meetings and a journal (which the Hakluyt does not), the Hakluyt Society has a lively program of publications (which the Society for the History of Discoveries presently does not). The combined membership made for a very lively meeting, enhanced of course by the many attractions of the area.

As usual, many of the communications had cartographic themes. The one which attracted most attention was undoubtedly the presentation by Joseph Judge and Luis Marden, called "Computers, Caravels, and Columbus." In brief, the argument of this paper was that Columbus landed not at Watling's Island, but on Samana Cay. This landfall question has of course a long historiography, but it remains an interesting one, most appropriately reopened as the Quincentennial approaches.





Detail from one of the globe-gores in Vincenzo Coronelli, *Libro dei Globi* (Venice 1693). Among the “Lucayos,” top left, it will be noted that “Guanahani” is given the alternative name of “Is. Salvador;” “Samana” appears two islands to the south of it.

MEETING IN AMSTERDAM

Between 11 and 14 September, the Sixth International Coronelli Symposium was held in Amsterdam. Some twenty papers were presented dealing with the theme old globes and globemakers. Diverse topics were covered such as folding globes, the use of globes on ships, the six-foot globe of Robert Vaugondy which was never constructed, the sixteenth-century Sanuto globe gores, and the current reconstruction of the eleven-foot globe at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C.

Participants were given the great opportunity of viewing the extensive collection of antiquarian globes at the Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, where the symposium was held. In addition, excursions were arranged to Rotterdam and Leyden, where other excellent collections of globes and a variety of scientific instruments were enjoyed by all.

In addition to sponsoring symposiums, The International Coronelli Society is also the publisher of *Der Globusfreund*, a journal for furthering knowledge about globes and other scientific instruments. The address of the Society is in care of Rudolph Schmidt, President, A-1010 Wien, Dominikanerbastei 21/28, Austria.

CONFERENCE IN SAN SALVADOR

Between October 30th and November 3rd the First San Salvador Conference met, to consider “Columbus and his world.” There were four panels: Christopher Columbus; Columbus’ ships, crew and navigation; the various landfall theories; and Columbus’ first voyage and the peoples he met. There were about fifty participants, including such eminent Columbus scholars as Robert Fuson (University of South Florida), Mauricio Obregon (Columbia), Paolo Emilio Taviani (Rome) and Consuelo Varela (Sevilla, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos). The conditions for such a meeting were ideal, as the island has only 400 inhabitants, with virtually no shops or eating-places; the absence of these made for a considerable intensity of exchanges among the participants. Perhaps the most original contributions came from the archaeologists; most participants were astonished, for instance, to learn that glass beads and a coin from the time immediately before Columbus had been found on Watling’s Island (now called San Salvador). From the point of view of cartography, perhaps the most interesting thing to emerge from this conference was that the maps of the early sixteenth century do not seem as yet to have been properly scrutinized in order to learn what we can about the landfall problem; the Center hopes before long to play a part in such a study.

Newberry Acquisitions

Orange Risdon's map, celebrated as the first large-scale printed map of southeastern Michigan, preceded statehood by 13 years. With the exception of the French foundations along the Rivers Raisin, Rouge, and Detroit, most of the places shown on the map were settled by whites within the preceding decade. For example, Ann Arbor was platted only in 1824. "Bloomfield," now the Detroit suburb of Bloomfield Hills, was settled ca. 1819, and, far to the north, the site of the present city of Saginaw was populated by Euro-Americans around 1816.

Risdon, a surveyor by trade, was himself an early settler of Washtenaw County. His map, commissioned by the territorial legislative council in 1825, never experienced a wide distribution, and was eclipsed in that respect by the derivative map of the same title published by John Farmer from 1826. Risdon remained however a local celebrity for his dual place, as cartographer and pioneer, in the early life of Washtenaw County. The map's intimate portrait of life on the land he surveyed is revived by the following account of an 1874 meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society addressed by L.D. Norris:

"[Mr. Norris speaking:] The first general map of the surveyed part of this territory, of which I have knowledge, was published in 1825 by Orange Risdon, then and now a pioneer of Washtenaw, and today, in his 93d year, hale and hearty, and present with you.

At this point in Mr. Norris' address an incident occurred which should not be omitted. The presence of Mr. Risdon excited no little attention. Another gentleman present aroused still more—it was Mr. Alpha Washtenaw Bryan, who was the first white child born in the county. . . When allusion was made to Mr. Bryan, he was called forward and received three hearty cheers. But the excitement reached its height when his mother, a vigorous lady of eighty years, was introduced to the audience amidst great enthusiasm.

[Mr. Norris again speaking:] Upon the map above mentioned the names of six counties were named, though their organizations as counties were all subsequent to the imprint of the map. They were Washtenaw, Lenawee, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Sanilac, and Lapeer.

Upon this map the average village is indicated by four black dots of flyspecks, and Washtenaw is noted for four such villages; for though Dixborough has a name as large and as black as the rest, yet it appears not to have reached the dignity of one speck. The relative size of the then four settlements if given in the following order: Ann Arbor, 10 specks; Woodruff's Grove, 8; Ypsilanti, 3; and Dexter, 2. A fair average for Washtenaw, as Detroit boasted of no more than 20. . .



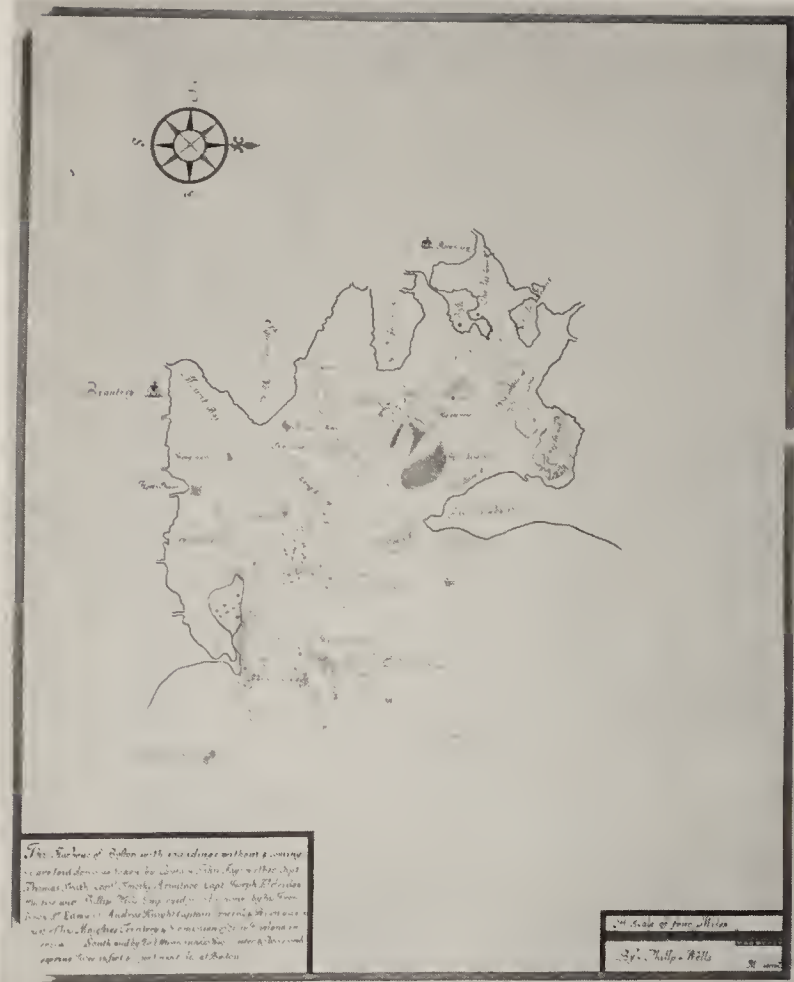
Detail of Risdon map of southeastern Michigan showing Detroit environs. Woodruff's Grove, just east of Ypsilanti on the Huron River, is at left center.

Maps, like other works of fallen humanity, are not always truthful, for upon this you will observe that sections 7 of Pittsfield and 12 of Lodi are all "iron ore." It may have been so then, but sure I am that the Hickses and Van Giessons, the Dupuys, the Sheldons, Wilseys, and others who have since occupied and possessed that land, have kept curiously still concerning that deposit. . .

About the year 1824 several roads were projected, among them was the Detroit and Chicago, which takes a fork to Ypsilanti and Dexter, and another fork west of Ypsilanti southwesterly to Tecumseh. Another road led northeasterly from Detroit to Pontiac and the Sagnaws, while the Pottawattamie trail up and down the Huron, used by the Indians on their way from the far west to their payments at Malden, was a well-recognized means of entrance and exit.

I have said that most of these roads were projected (more than I have given are on the Risdon map), but the most noted of them all, the Chicago and Detroit [present day Michigan Avenue in the Detroit area and U.S. 12] was first cut through toward Ypsilanti in advance of the first white child born in the limits of old Washtenaw."

Pioneer Collections. Report of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan, vol. 1 (1877): pp. 327-328.



"This harbour of Boston with soundings without and comings in," drawn by Phillip Wells (courtesy of Boston Public Library).



"A sand draught of New York harbour" by Phillip Wells.

THE WORK OF PHILLIP WELLS

Phillip Wells was a surveyor active in New England from about 1680. At that period he was making surveys of small tracts of land, and in 1684 was one of the commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the provinces of New York and Connecticut. Some time between 1686 and 1689 he produced drafts of Boston and New York harbors, and these maps were among the "Penn papers" sold in London in 1871. We reproduce these two elegant little maps above; the one of Boston harbor eventually found its way to Boston Public Library, and the "Sand Draught of New York Harbor", on the right, ended up in The Newberry Library. They are not only elegant, but also very early, offering us almost the first detailed images of the hydrography of those harbors.

Wells was obviously a skilled draftsman, using what might be described as a modified Thames School style, and it would probably be possible to discover more examples of his work. We know at least of a plan of the Harlem River (1683), cited by Tooley, and an undated map of the whole east coast of North America, now in the British Library. He is one of those seventeenth-century cartographers who would repay closer study.

Some references

British Library, Department of Manuscripts, Additional Manuscript 5414/19, Map of the east coast of North America.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, 12 (1893) 89-91, "Facsimile of the earliest known chart of Boston harbor".

I.N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* (6 vols. New York 1915-28).

R. V. Tooley, *Tooley's dictionary of mapmakers* (New York 1979). J. Winsor (ed.), *The memorial history of Boston* (4 vols. Boston 1881-6).

C a l e n d a r

11 December 1986

The Chicago Map Society annual dinner will be held at 5:30 p.m. at The Newberry Library. The program will be a Members' Night show and tell of maps.

14 December 1986

Michigan Map Society Christmas meeting at 3:00 p.m. Frank J. Kerwin, Secretary, has further information. Frank Kerwin, 24055 Jefferson, P. O. Box 319, St. Clair Shores, MI 48080 (313-777-0400).

3 January 1987

Dr. Eric Nooter will present "Maps Mostly, and Iconology of the New Netherland Area" to The New York Map Society. The meeting will be at 11:00 a.m. at the Museum of Natural History.

7 February 1987

"Our Forgotten History—the Man who put Britain on the Map" will be shown by Howard Welch to The New York Map Society. This English videotape will be presented at 11:00 a.m. at the Museum of Natural History.

1 March 1987

Deadline to submit applications to the 'Transatlantic Encounters' summer institute and Columbian Quincentennial Fellowship program at The Newberry Library. Further information is available from Tina Reithmeier, Program Coordinator at The Newberry Library. Telephone 312-942-9090.

7 March 1987

The New York Map Society will see "George Kish slides of Antiquarian Maps—German, Scandinavian and English Map Makers—Mapping of America." The meeting will be at 11:00 a.m. at The Museum of Natural History.

27-29 March 1987

Joint meeting and symposium of the New York, Washington and Delaware Valley Map Societies.

11 April 1987

Mary McMichael Ritzlin presents "Women's influence on cartography during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries" to the Chicago Area Women's History Conference Group. CAWHC Programs meet from 2:00-4:00 p.m. at The Newberry Library.



From Jost Amman's *Kunstbüchlin*, 1599.

ROBERT KARROW ON LEAVE

Since early September, Robert Karrow has been on leave, working towards his doctorate at Loyola University, Chicago. His subject is the Wheeler survey of the American West, and he is often to be seen about the Library, actually reading books. During his year-long absence, the Acting Curator of Maps is Jim Akerman.

COMPARATIVE LIST OF WORLD MAPS

Arthur Holzheimer, Newberry Volunteer, has recently completed a comparative list of Newberry holdings in relation to Rodney Shirley's *The Mapping of the World*. Readers interested in world maps now have available in the Map Reading Room an annotated list, relating Shirley's numbers to Newberry call numbers; we hope that this will be helpful.

Ronald V. Tooley

The sudden death on October 12, 1986, of Ronald Vere Tooley, will leave a gap in the map world hard to fill. His career as dealer and author spanned more than half a century and it was with good reason he was known as the "Grand Old Man of Maps."

A memorial service is to be held at 11 a.m. on February 23 at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London W1, when all his colleagues and friends will be welcome.

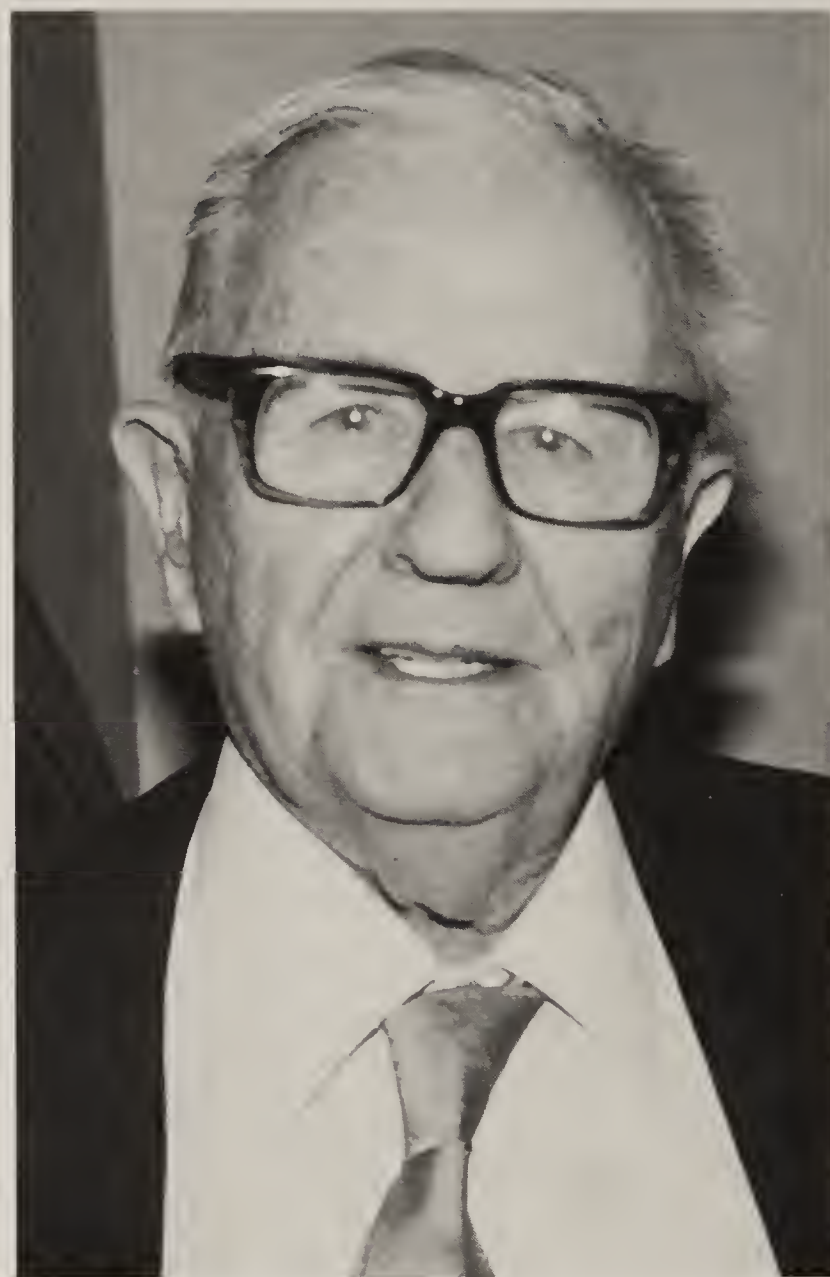
Mr. Tooley (Mike to his close friends), who had just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, was the person chiefly responsible for launching the idea to the public that maps were collectable. During his career in the antiquarian book trade, particularly with Francis Edwards in Marylebone High Street, London, he helped to form many well-known map collections including those of A. G. H. Macpherson whose maritime atlases were left to the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, E. G. Box, Sir George Fordham and Dr. F. C. Wieder. He also provided The British Library and other institutions all over the world with material. His own collection of Australian maps is now in the National Library of Australia at Canberra.

He was the longest-serving reader in the Map Library of The British Library. They paid tribute to him on his seventy-fifth birthday with a festschrift *My Head is a Map* edited by Dr. Helen Wallis and Sarah Tyacke. Dr. Wallis, in the preface, quotes Henry Fielding's words, "Map me no Maps, Sir, my Head is a Map, a Map of the Whole World," which she felt described Mr. Tooley precisely. However, he was a modest man always willing to share his vast knowledge of the subject with others. He also had a great zest for life and could often be found on the dance floor or in one of his favorite gourmet restaurants. He also loved flowers and gardening and his retirement home in Norfolk was always full of things he had grown.

He had been a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for the past twenty years and was an Honorary Council Member of the International Map Collectors' Society.

His written works included *Maps and Mapmakers*, first published in 1949, which went through six editions and is still selling well today, *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* and *Collectors' Guide to Maps of Africa*. He was the founder and editor of *Map Collectors' Circle* a series of monographs which have subsequently been reprinted in book form. For the past five years he had been Associate Editor of *The Map Collector* which celebrates its tenth birthday in 1987. Somehow the party will not be quite the same without him.

Valerie G. Scott
Editor
The Map Collector



R. V. Tooley (1898-1986)

Briefly Noted

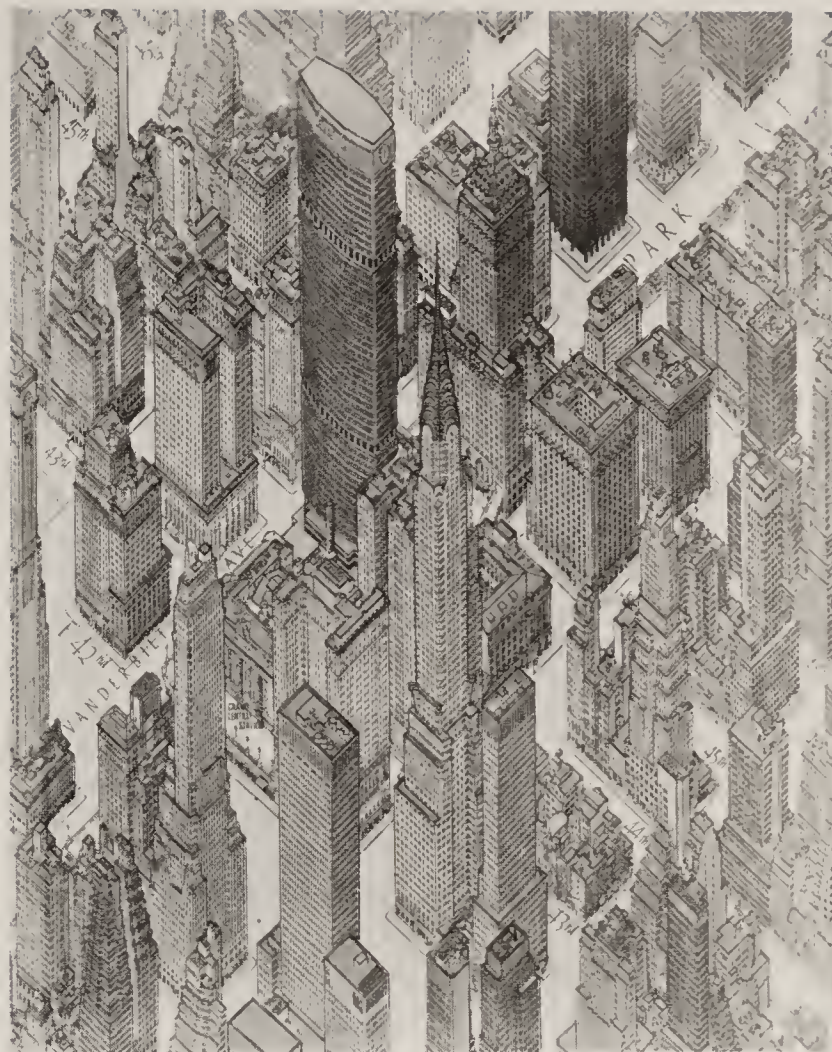
RITTENHOUSE—Journal of the American Scientific Instrument Enterprise, a quarterly, first appeared in the Fall, 1986. This issue features an article about the Holbrook hemisphere globes of the 1850's. The Journal's purpose is to facilitate communication among collectors of scientific instruments and to increase knowledge about instruments made and/or sold in America. All contributions, articles, letters, etc. are encouraged and welcome. Areas of interest are: surveying, navigating, philosophical, optical, mathematical instruments, early electrical apparatus, sundials, globes. The editor is Deborah J. Warner (The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Rm. 5122, Washington, DC 20560, 202-357-2482).

Deborah Jean Warner writes:

I am undertaking a survey of globes terrestrial and celestial, made in the United States during the nineteenth century. Ena Yonge has provided an excellent start in her *Catalogue of Early Globes Made Prior to 1850 and Conserved in the United States* (1968). I am now seeking full and accurate texts of the labels and cartouches of the American globes in Yonge's list, as well as of other early American globes that did not come to her attention. I am also seeking descriptions of American globes from the second half of the nineteenth century. Thanks for your help.

(Ms. Warner's address is the same as mentioned above.)

On October 20th, the Mercator Society held its inaugural meeting at the New York Public Library. There was an exhibition of "English Maps of America 1675-1715," and Helen Wallis gave a talk on that subject. A publication accompanied the exhibit (see "Recent Publications").



The Bollmann map of New York

Map Talk

"How'd yuh know deh was such a place," I says, "if you neveh been deh befoeh?"

"Oh," he says, "I got a map."

"A map?" I says. "Sure," he says, "I got a map dat tells me about all dese places. I take it wit me every time I come out heah," he says.

And Jesus! Wit dat, he pulls it out of his pocket, an' so helpme, but he's got it—he's tellin' duh troot—a big map of duh wholegoddam place wit all duh different pahts. Mahked out, you know—Canarsie an' East Noo Yawk an' Flatbush, Bensenhoist, Sout' Brooklyn, du Heights, Bay Ridge, Greenpernt—duh whole god-dam layout, he's got it right deh on duh map.

From Thomas Wold in "Only the Dead Know Brooklyn" [*Short Stories from The New Yorker*. New York, 1940.]

Contributed by David Bosse

*Now is the time to renew your subscription to Mapline.
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R e c e n t P u b l i c a t i o n s

The Atlas of Georgia/Thomas W. Hodler and Howard A. Schretter. Athens, Georgia: The Institute of Community and Area Development; The University of Georgia. Color and black/white maps, photographs and graphs. References, appendices and index. ISBN 0-1911847-03-0. (\$47.50, plus \$3.00 shipping per copy from *The Atlas of Georgia*, 300 Old College, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Georgia residents add 5% sales tax).

The total design of this atlas is very attractive and carefully constructed. It holds one's interest with a wide variety of subjects and themes. Four sections, 'Georgia's Setting,' 'The Natural Environment,' 'Economic Patterns,' and 'People and Society' have old maps and photographs which add historical elements to their topics. The information in these four sections lends itself easily to the historical one called 'Settlement and Conflict.' *The Atlas of Georgia* presents a good image for that state and one that other states could wish to match.

English Maps of America 1675-1715/compiled by Forbes Smiley III. (For information about this publication, please contact Alice Hudson, Chief, Map Division, New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018.)

For the inaugural meeting of the Mercator Society, Mr. Forbes Smiley had the genial idea of asking about twenty authorities to compile a short commentary on the map of their choice within the area indicated. These commentaries, with reproductions of the maps, were available at the meeting in the shape of a little book; it is hoped that such a useful compilation will be issued in more permanent form.

World Directory of Map Collections. Second edition./ John A. Wolter, Ronald E. Grim, and David K. Carrington, eds. IFLA Publications 31. New York: K.G. Saur, 1986. 405 p. Indexes. Bibliography. ISBN 3-598-20374-8 (\$36.00 from K.G. Saur, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.)

Scholars, librarians, and the cartographical curious will find this second IFLA inventory of 670 map collections an invaluable aide. Students of cartographic history will treasure especially the brief characterizations of the topical, regional, and chronological strengths of each map library and the descriptions of unique and rare holdings under the title "special collections." One learns, for example, that the Württembergische Landesbibliothek in Stuttgart holds 2000 atlases, that 5% of these date from 1500 to 1699, that the library specializes in maps of Southwest Germany, that it holds a miscellany of Italian maps ca. 1565 and a collection relating to early modern military history including 2000 plans of cities and fortifications. The guide also contains valuable information on photocopying, entry requirements and the status of map cataloguing. Whenever published catalogues of all or part of a library's holdings exist, these are also listed.

Keyguide to Information Sources in Cartography./A. G. Hodgkiss and A. F. Tatham. New York: Facts on File, 1986. 253p. Index. ISBN 0-8160-1403-5. (\$40.00 from Facts on File, Inc., 460 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.)

Librarians and map experts of other stripes now have a handy reference of first resort to recommend to the uninitiated who wish to learn about maps both modern and historic. This small but extremely informative volume is divided into three parts. The first consists of short review essays covering cartographic history, modern cartography, map-making agencies, map collections, professional organizations, and map conservation. There follow two very judiciously compiled annotated bibliographical sections, for the history of cartography (333 entries), and for contemporary cartography (463 items). The historical bibliography is probably the finest general survey in the English language now extant, having the advantage over other concise bibliographies of being arranged by subject. The *Keyguide* ends with a directory of major map collections, mapping organizations, and cartographic societies and associations.